THE COURTS.

A British Subject Put in Durance.

CLARK-BININGER SUIT.

Commissioners' Report as to the Elev-. enth Avenue Extension.

Some time since the report of the commissioners for the opening of Eleventh avenue above 155th street was submitted for confirmation to Judge Lawrence, holding Supreme Court, Chambers. Oblection was made to the confirmation, masmuch as nothing was awarded for land taken in what was once a portion of the Dyckman estate, nor to Messrs. Hans and Jones for the portions taken of their land. The ground of making no award in dedicated to public use. Judge Lawrence gave codicated to public use. Judge Lewrence gave yesterday his decision in the case. The main point of it is that he cannot entertain objections not raised before the commissioners. The sale of the Dyckman estate, which took place about a year previous to the fitting by the Park Commissioners of the map of the extension of the avenue, he decides was made under such erromistances as to hegative any idea of sole erromistances as to hegative any idea of sole erromistances as to hegative any idea of decident. In the case to hegative any idea of sole error which they recognized the intended lines of the avenue, he thinks that their case does not come within the nasos declaring that it is a deciration to public use, and that the rule of those cases stould use be extended. Resends the report, therefore, back to the commissioners for corrective.

THE CLARK-BININGER CASE

in the case of John S. Beecher, assignee in bankruptey, against Isabella Clark and others, involving title to property valued at \$132,000, Judge Hant, of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday rendered his decision. The facts briefly set forth are as follows:-Plaintiff is the assignee in bankruptcy of the defendant Abraham B. Clark, who, pintly with Abraham Sininger his partner in the arm of A. Sininger & Co., was adjudged bankrupt in 1869. The object of this suit was to obtain a judgment declaring cortain conveyances—one made by the bankrupt to Thomas D. James and the other independent declaring certain conveyances—the made by the bankrupt to Thomas D. James and the other of the same property by Thomas D. James and whe the the defendant, Isabella Clark—vold, and that the property conveyed thereby vested in the plaintint, because conveyed in fraud of creditors. The complaint alloges, as ground to upset those conveyances, that they were made in trand of Clark's creditors, with intent to defraud such creditors. The property in this city, which, with the buildings upon them, were in April, 1825, valued at \$122,000. Judge Hunt concludes his decision as follows:—"It is with considerable reluctance that I have reached the conclusion that the conveyances to Mr. James and Mrs. Clark, of April 20, 1808, are fraudulent, but such is my opinion, and I cannot do otherwise than to hold accordingly. The conveyance was fraudulent as to creditors. Mr. Clark fid not leave himself an amount of property as large as he should have retained."

KREPING A BRITISH SUBJECT.

A writ of ne exect was yesterday issued by Judge Blatchford in the case of James Daykin, a subject of Great Britain, to prevent him leaving the jurisdiction of the Court. A bill in equity has been fied against the defendant in the United States Ofrcuit Court by James H. Lyles and Watter Giborrent Court by James H. Lyles and Watter Gibson, praying that the partnership between them
to a general machinery business be dissolved, that
an accounting be had, and that baykin be compelied to pay over any balance inned due to them,
thearing that Daykin was about to leave the
country, plaintiffs applied for the writ, and Daykin
was yesterday arrested by the United States Maranal, and committed in detailt of \$25,000 bail,
which he is now required to lurnish before he can
leave the district.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. Decisions.

Becisions.

By Judge Lawrence.

1 the matter of Eleventh avenue report sent
back to the commissioners.—Opinion.

Bowns vs. Duryen and Another, Executors, 4c.—
Motion denied, without costs.

Same vs. Jessep.—Motion to modify injunction
granted as moved; motion for a receiver denied.

Ferdinand Sarner vs. Julia Sarner.—Decree of
divorce granted to the plaining.

Lea et al. vs. Oakes.—Order containing injunction granted.

tion granted.
Western Railroad Company vs. Boyne. - Default opened on terms specified in memorandum.
By Judge Fratt.
Cleary vs. Casey. - No trial fee adowed.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Seagwick.

Gray vs. Dickenson.—The witness should have appeared before the referee to give testimony as commanded, mithough he may have been required to produce the books specified. He seems, however, to have supposed that his whole duty was to produce the books. Under the circumstances he should pay as penalty the amount of the costs of the present metion, \$10.

Riorda vs. Lawrence et al.—The metion is genied on the ground that the allegations asked to be stricken out, as amended, refer to matter which the plaintiff must prepare to meet as evidence on the trial, and therefore he is not now aggreeved by thom.

Bidwell vs. O'Rourke.-Motion granted.
Merritt vs. Merritt.-Motion denied without

costs.
Fisher vs. Reelker et al.—The motion is made upon the annexed addaynts of John Fianagan and Charles w. Fisher. No proof of service of the order of injunction is referred to in the order to show cause. For this reason the motion must be denied.

COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions.

By Judge Larremore,
Jennie Simmons vs. Isaac Simmons.—Divorce
granted.

PIFTY-SEVENTH STREET POLICE COURT.

Attempt to Compound a Felony Frustrated. Before Judge Sherwood.

Thomas R. Wiley, a youth of very bad reputa-tion, was accused of breaking into the barber saop No. 873 Eighth avenue, owned by George Cosgrove, and stealing therefrom \$25 worth of property. The complainant wished not to prosecute, because The complainant wished not to prosecute, because he bad, it appeared, received back the greater part of the property and had a promise of being given the remainder. The Court retused, however, to allow a leiony to be thus compounded in his very presence, and committed the prisoner for trial in default of \$1,000 ball. Cospose solemnty pedged himself to be present at the trial, and the Court thereupon countermanded the order which had already been given sending him to the House of Detention. The prisoner admitted that he was once arrested for committing a burglary, but he had escaped purishment for the odence by returning the greater part of the stolen property to the owner.

Breaking Up a Disorderly House-share

Breaking Up a Disorderly House-Sharkey's Mistress in Court.

On a complaint made by Mr. Charles G. Thompson, the artist, of No. 185 Lexington avenue, Roundsman Bolman, of the Twenty-first precinct, brought into court a young woman named Nellie De Camp on a charge of keeping a disorderly house on Lexington avenue. Mr. Thompson, white on the stand, informed the Court that two years ago he had the defendant arrested and brought to this Court when Justice Coulter was on the bench. She was then beid in bends to answer a charge similar to the present, but she has never been brought to trial. The reason he could not tell. He had also saked Mr. Matsell, on his being made Superintendent of Police, to cause an abatement of the buisance, but there also be failed. He now again came before His Hency to see whether or not there was any truth in the assertion that the police would not break up this place. It was necessary to do so not only for the weifare and peace of the other residents, but to prevent property in the neighborhood deteriorating in value. while on the stand, informed the Court

The reason why she has never been brought to trial appears to be this:—Her house was the house of Sharker, the marderer whose mistress she is alleged to have been. It was also said to be the resort of the chief members of Tweed's ring, and of some of the members of the Americus and Riosaom clubs.

of some of the members of the Americus and storsom clubs.

The defendant said that she had occupied this house complained of for the last three years, and the denied that during that time her piace has been a nulsance to her neighbors. She did not some what her business was, and admitted that it was by no meansiegitimate. She would not inform the Court who the owner of her house was, though the does not own it harself: she would, however,

assure the Court that she would leave it this fall if this matter was dropped. She was hold in \$1,000 bait to answer, hr. William Carroll, a Third ave-nue liquor dealer, becoming her bondsman. Fanny Tidany, one of the defendant's boarders, who was also arrested, was discharged.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

SUPERME COURT—CHAMBERS — Held by Judge Pratt.—Nos. 174, 52, 90, 131, 125, 177, 178, 185, 187, 188, 192, 193, 194, 196, 196.

MASINE COURT—Paral TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge McAdam.—Nos. 5727, 4849, 5031, 5709, 5465, 5704, 5726, 5848, 5732, 5359, 5620, 5627, 6731, 5817, 5644, 5388, 5838, 5338, 5338, 5340, 5342, 5343, 5544, 5346, 5847, 5348, 5049, 5350, 6353, 5364.

INSURANCE FRAUDS IN IRELAND

An Agent and Medical Examiners of the New York Life Insurance Com-pany Convicted-The Crime and the Scatence of the Court.

DUBGIN, July 18, 1874. Yesterday Mr. William Barry and Drs. Mechan and Sheedy, of Kirmallock and Brud, county Limerick, were sentenced by Judge Lawson, after having been found guilty the previous evening of on attempt to defrand the New York Life Insur-ance Company. The Judge ordered that Barry, the company's agent, be imprisoned, at hard labor, for eighteen months, and that Dr. Mechan and Dr. Sheedy be imprisoned, at hard labor, for tweeve mouths each. When the fact is taken into account that impresonment in Ireland means what the senteace conveys, this judgment will be keenly left by gentlemen of the position of these so convicted. The life of seclusion, to prison garb and on Irish prison fare, is something almost intolerable for educated gentiemen. Some of the Irish newspapers, however, consider the sen tence too lenient, and that Judge Lawson exercised too much demency towards these culprits. But on the whole it is such a result of the trial as will practically put an end to the Barry plan of speculative insurances in freiand.

THE JUDGE'S OPINION OF THE PRAUDS. Justice Lawson, one of the judges of the Irish Court of Common Pleas, opened the Commission of Over and Terminer for the county of Limerick in the early part of this week. His Lordship charged the Grand Jury very distinctly and point

charged the Grand Jury very distinctly and pointedity relative to the cases of life insurance trand,
and the Grand Jury found "true bills." Sir Colemag O'Loughien, M. P., Q. C., Mr. De Moleyns,
Q. O., with junter coansel, appeared on the part
of the cown (the State) to prosecute; while the
accused had six coausel employed to defend them.
Sir Coleman O'Loughlen stated that William
Barry, Dr. Mechan, Dr. Sheedy and M. Mechan
were charged with attempting to defraud the New
York Life Insurance Company by fraudulently prepared applications and medical reports purporting
to be all the bona fine application and reports for
several gentlemen insured in the New York Life
insurance Company.
Mr. Alived Smith, agent of the company in London, produced the several applications, forms and
reports.

TESTMONY.

don, produced the several applications, forms and reports.

Art. S. Bouchier, Justice of the Peace; Mr. C. W. Smith, Justice of the Peace; Mr. C. W. Smith, Justice of the Peace; Mr. O'Grady, attorney; Mr. Harris, Postmaster, proved that they never made any application to the New York Life Insurance Company for insurance; nover signed the forms produced; never were medically examined by either Dr. Mechan or Dr. Sheedy; the signatures professing to be theirs were all forgeries. Experts proved that the signatures were in the handwritings of the defendants.

Art. Henn, Q. G., M. P., for the defence, argued that the doctors know the insured personally and made their reports from this knowledge, as neighbors; and that the agent, Barry, told the doctors they might aiways do so. As for Barry himself, he did it all through zeal for increasing the company's business and premium income.

Judge Lawson charged the jury, pointing onthe year serious manured the consequence.

Judge Lawson charged tee jury, pointing out the very serious nature of the effence and the ne-cessity to protect life insurance companies from any fraude of this class, if brought home by evi-dence to the accused.

dence to the accused.

The jury, after briefly deliberating, brought in a verdict of "Guilty" on the evening of thursday, 16th of July, recommending the two dectors to mercy. They acquitted, by the Judge's instructions, Mr. M. Meehan, as not really involved in it, though the holder of one of the policies, which he purchased, and the "personal friend" who recommended the lite as a good one.

Yesterday morning Justice Lawson sentenced the prisoners, as arready stated.

BUTLER'S DOGS.

Dead Dog Fancier's Home. Yesterday, at eleven A. M., a portion of the

canine establishment of the late Mr. F. Butler, the well known dog tancier of Brooklyn, was disposed of. It is a curious commentary on the chances of life that one of the best friends the dog ever had should have lost his life by hydrophobia. Our readers will remember that Mr. Butler died about two months ago from the effects of a bite inflicted upon him in the left thumb by a dog which he had seen for the first time ten minutes previously. Of this later. The sale resterday took place at the dog kennels, Prospect and Bremen streets, Brooklyn, E. D. The attendance comprised some of the leading canine fanciers from the city and neighborhood, and numbered about three hundred. The sun was unmerciful, and both of the fact before the end of the sale. To sell dogs at the end of July must require some nerve on the part of both owner and auctioneer; to purchase them must, under ordimary circumstances, require more. But such considerations did not deter the three hundred gentlernes who assembled yesterday in Mrs. Butler's grounds. They knew the "blood" was Butler's grounds. They knew the "blood" was there, and the blood they were determined to have. This made the blood they were determined to have. This made the blooding brisk, and the proprietress of the carline nobinity will have no reason to regret the day. The best breeds in the world were fairly represented, with the exception of the English foxhound and stagnound, of which there was but a slender show. Outside these, the build dog, the Newboundhand, the St. Bernard, the various breeds of pouters, setters, terriers, Daimatian hounds, greyhounds, spanleis and bloodhounds were well represented, and showed the keen judgment, in canine matters, of the gentleman who leit a victim to the rabies of his favorite animal. The proceedings were enlivened by an interchange of civilities between two terriers, which seemed to think that so important an occasion as their own sale should not pass off without some little proof of their quality. There were no preliminaries to this canine encounter; and, had Mr. Bergh been there, he would possibly have realized the justice of the deggeret:

Let dogs delight to bark and bite, For 'us their nature to.

These little gentlemen occapied the time of the company for about ten minutes. The vigorous application of misseular force to the respective candal appendages of these little worthles seemed only to increase the prehensile power at the head. The white was finally invoked with a due return to the public peace. After this the sale proceeded without interruption, and the whole rale occupied only some two nours and a half. The prices averaged were good, ranging from \$25\$ to \$35\$. The sum total realized was about \$1,20\$, One of the leatures of the sale were two splendid studied Siberian bloodbounds, which brought \$150\$, and would be much better met stuffed than living on a dark night in a cul de sac. Various little odds and ends of studied canine immortantly were disposed of at satisfactory price. Among the notabilities figured a live two lerged tortoise-shell cat, which looked as though she would have been much better qualified for the nectorial pastime of "mousing." Bad she possessed our legs. Altogether the sule may be promounced a success. One word touching M. Buffer. He received a bite of seven or eight incisions in the left thumb, and being quite aware of the danger he ran, took every precaution against it. When seized with hydrophobia his maintain self-command citd not desert him, but the extreme final pangs of the disease were merclinity spared him by the judicious use of morphia. This simple statement will correct many that have preceded it and are not true concerning the manner of Mr. Butler's death. Let dogs delight to bark and bite, For 'tis their nature to.

THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE.

The new and costly Masonic Temple on Twentythird street and Sixth avenue is now receiving its finishing touches, and will be ready for dedication early in the fall. Some of the stores on the ground carly in the fall. Some of the stores on the ground floor are already occupied, and the Masonic frater-nity have used a portion of the upper Stories for meeting purposes since the lat of Jane last. The new temple is a solid and imposing structure, and is a credit to the fraternity and to the city. A despription of the building appeared in the Highalp many months ago.

A VALUABLE CARGO.

The ship Gardner Colby, which leaves this port soon, will carry as freight to Pasco Mio, Peru, four locomotives and tenders, complete, and eighteen passenger cars in compartments—nine first class and nine second class—besides a large assortment of ratiroad material. Captain M. V. B. Streeter, her commander, has had the hatches of his vessel cut larger and movable batches of his vessel cut larger and movable batches substituted, and the lower decks have also undergone a thorough change. The freight is consigned to Henry Meigh, the great South American railroad king. It will be the first complete cargo of the kind that ever less this port.

THE METHODIST ENCAMPMENT.

Departure of the Southerners and Dull Day-An Improved Religious Feeling-Corbett's Coarse Insult to Dr. Deems-Abatement of the Ticket Nui-

SEA CLIFF, July 30, 1874. If one wants to know what a duit day is he has ously rainy day. Solomon compared a scolding wife to such a day, and his experience was doubtless correct. Down and down the rain came yes-terday in showers and in dribblets, until the soft ground stood in little pools and the sand banks felt its influence in allaying the dust, which has from the beginning been a source of annoyance to the campers. To-day the sun is shining in his strength, and the groves and meadows look green and dry, the air is bracing and beautiful, and there is an inspiration to gratitude in everything

The Southern bishops have gone to the sunn South again, not without many regrets on the part of their Northern friends and with souvenirs of their visit among us. They have made an impression here that will not soon be forgotten or effaced. Their style and matter have stood forth n marked contrast to our own preachers. The

Southergers are thoroughly
IMPERGNATED WITH THE RIBLE and the hymn book, and no one can listen to a sermon of theirs without taking away some thought of the grandeur and greatness of the dear old book. And yet the style of the two bishops differed greatly one from the other in many respects. Bishop Doggett is a philosophical preacher, while Bishop Kavanaugh is highly emotional, and yet not without a philosophical ten-dency in his discourses. He has in his accent a dency in his discourses. Be has in his accent a charming relic of Hibergian "brogne," which of itself rivers attention and gives a zest to the interest one feels in his atterances. I find a little difference of opinion here as to the Bishop's nationality. Some say he is a Kentuckian, but this is disputed by a lady on the encampment, who declares that he was "born in the same town she was" in the Green Isie. There is no question about Bishop Doggett's nationality. He is a full-blooded American and Southerner. There remain with us yet Drs. Sargest and Poisal, of Battimore, who will stay until the end of this week and probably longer. The latter preached for us hast evening a sermon replete with Scripture texts designed to illustrate that

that

CHRIST IS THE LORD GOD,
and that for hits incoming every heart must prepare the way by repentance and faith. The discomes was based on Isalan's prophecy concerning John the Baptist, who was to be the voice of one crying in the wildernoss.—'Trepare ye the way of the Lord: make straight in the desert a highway for our God.' The Doctor's first point was to prove the historical accuracy of the prophecy in all its bearings and then to apply it spiritually. I heard it apoken of afterward as "the old-fashioned Gospel."

it spearings and then to apply it spiritually, theard it spoken of alterward as "the old-fashloned Gospel." Deems, of New York, preached a sermon here yesterday morning, which is also spoken of as one of great power and force. It was based on Luke, XXIV. 48. To give point and pungency to the text the Doctor described the birth, childhood, manhood, suiterings, death and resurrection of Christ as the sufferings of the Petty. He remarked that during the three years' ministry of Jesus he had not a single convert, while such came by the hundreds and thousands after His resurrection under the ministry of His disciples. The sermon was consistent with itself throughout, though there were some statements in it to which objections might be made. But it was left to "flev." W. P. Corbit to object publicly and in his peculiarly coarse manner to the discourse. Occupying the platform, he stepped forward and, addressing Dr. Deoms, he said:—

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself to come into a methodist pulpit and pleach such infernal trash as that; and, what's more, you don't believe a word of it yourself." If a thunderbolt had fallen among the congregation they could not have been more terrified. As might be limagined, quite a commotion was created a d a spirit of indignation was aroused in every heart. Hence an apology of some sort was needed for this gratuitous insult to an invited guest and a minister of the Gospel who is sufficiently well known North and South not to need commendation or reproof from such a source. At the close of last evening's service, therefore, Brother Boole made such an apology and explanation, and announced that Dr. Deems would preach yet again before this meeting closes. The audience received it with evident piezsure.

WHE OFPICIOUSNESS OF THE POLICE."

riessure.

THE OFFICIOUSNESS OF THE POLICE.

WILL DEPER OUT AT THE POLICE.

The MECKINGS WILL COSE HERE OUT SUITED AT THE POLICE.

The MECKINGS WILL COSE HERE OF SUINGS PIRT, and the Sabbath is expected to be a great day in this cacampment.

and the Sabbath is expected to be a great day in this encampment.

The TICKET NUISANCE ABATED.

My calling attention to the charge in tickets the other day has produced the desired result. It now appears that three of the trustees on board the boat that day ordered this action; but as soon as the other trustees saw the Errathe's article they promptly countermanded it, and it may be interesting to many to know that an excersion ticket issued at any time is good for any other time to the end of the meeting.

The Sedgwick brought up about seven hundred persons this morning, among them several elergymen. Bishop Peck was among them, and he is

persons this morning, among them several clergymen. Bishop Peck was among them, and ho is
aiready booked to preach for us on Sunday.
Rev. J. W. Horne preached this airemoon, and
Rev. W. H. Thomas, of Beckman Hill church, in
the evening, both of them sermons of real merit.
The other meetings of the day demonstrated the
prevaience of a better and more religious spirit
than has been left here up to this time, and great
results are anticipated ere this camp meeting shall
end.

NEW JERSEY METHODISTS' MECCA.

The Feast of Tabernacies at Camp Tabor-Large Attendance and Lively Meetings.

Acting upon a suggestion made by Rev. John Atkinson, at the annual meeting in March, 1866, the Newark Methodist Conference took the initia-tory steps looking to the establishment of a permanent camp ground, suitable for a yearly mid-summer gathering of church people desirous of enjoying a season of open air prayer, preaching and healthful recreation, all at the same time. A "Camp Meeting Association" was formed, and about three years afterwards there was purchased and taken possession of a tract of well wooded and watered land at Denville, some six miles beyong Morristown. This tract contains about thirty and a half acres. Subsequently there was purchased 100 acres more. The ground, which is only a tew hundred yards from the railroad depot, spreads out on the side of a gently sloping hill. Here was laid out Camp Tabor. The first meeting was held in August, 1860, and proved highly satisfactory to the Conference. The yearly gatherings have since grown in interest and members until now Camp Tabor has become the Mecca whither go up to worship all good METHODISTICAL FOLLOWERS OF WESLEY,

Asbury and Embary. The grounds are laid out in "streets," "avenues" and "places," each bearing the name of some noted father in the Church ing the name of some noted father in the Church either of past or present generations. There is a "Wesley place," an "Embury place," an "Asbury place," a "Simpson place," and a "Janes avenue," besides others. All lead to the centre of the grounds, where is located the main "tabernacie." The presching and praying platform is covered with a roof running out a hundred feet or so. The ground runs up from this structure, and for a great wide space running well back is fitted with rough board benches for the devoutly inclined, the whole forming a natural theatre-like platform and auditorium. Around, forming a horseshoe, are neatly built cottages, some of them fitted up like fairy retreats, laving water gas and all sorts of conveniences and ornamentation, according to the taste and means of the owner. Even mansard roofs are numerous. Of cottages there are seventy-two on the grounds and full 200 tents. Some of the cottages and tents will seep as many as a dozen persons, and more on a pinch. Some members of the association spend the heated term at Camp Tabor, going there in June and not leaving till September or October. Lot and cottage owners leave their furniture in the buildings all the year round, a man being employed to watch the place. Some of the place it can readily be understood that even solely as a country restent the picturesquely located camp is a very desirable one for those Methodists who can stand the financial press. This year either of past or present generations. There is :

ror those Methodists who can stand the financial proces. This year the financial proces. This year a little carrier than usual. On Tuesday the meeting opened with a fair attendance and spirited exercises. The heavy rains of Wednesday prevented many from going, but those already on the grounds declare they never spent a happier or more religiously profitable time. The rain, they argue, drove the people into their cottages, tents and the minor tabernacies, "Bethel" and "Exenezer," and so they were brought "Nearer, my God, to Thee, cearer to Thee." Yesterday large numbers took advantage of the charming weather and swelled the concourse at the camp, and from "early dawn title outputs.

dewy eve" and for hours after the forest rang with the stentorian voices of preachers, prayer makers and choristers, the latter rolling out with much more force than melody or harmony such grand old church songs as "Rock of Ages." &c. The principal service was in the afternoon, at the main tabernaole, when Rev. Dr. Kidder, Professor of Theology in Drew Seminary, preached in presence of as least 2,000 persons, An attractive feature is the services for the children, which are conducted by Mr. S. M. Clark, of St. Pam's church, Newark. Of onlidren there are large numbers sojourning at the camp.

THE ANNIVERSARY

of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of Camp Tabor will be held to-day, when interesting exercises will take place. The society has flourished and elected officers for the enauling year, as follows:—President, Mrs. Rev. R. Van Horn; vice Presidents, Mrs. Rose, of Jersey City; Mrs. A. L. Brice, of Newark; Mrs. Colt, of Paterson; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Rev. J. H. Knowles, of Newark; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ella Wandell, Morristown: Treasurer, Mrs. I. Cleaveland, of Elizabeth, and a board of thirty managers. The society is an auxiliary of the New York branch.

The meeting lasts from the opening ton days. It is expected that by Sunday there will be 20,000 people on the grounds. Bishop Janes, Br. Deems and W. P. Corbit will visit the camp either to-day or to-morrow. or to-morrow.

THE PROPOSED NEW ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH.

For some time past the St. Francis Xavier's Church Society have been engaged in collecting money to build the new Jesuit church. The one on Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, is filled regularly to overflow-ing at the different masses every Sunday, and, as ing at the different masses every Sunday, and, as the congregation steadily increases, the necessity of a more commedicus church edifice has long been quite apparent. The St. Francis church owns some very valuable property on Sixteenth street, adjoining the present place of worship, npon which it is the intention of the Fathers to have exercted, as seen as sufficient funds have been collected for the purpose, a new, elegant and costly sacred edifice, extending from Sixteenth street to seventeenth street, which shall be capable of accommedating many thousands at each service. Probably the work of erection would have been begun ere now but for the financial panic and general prostration in business circles.

NEW REBREW SOCIETY.

A new society has been formed in New York city. omposed of Hebrew lads between the ages of eleven and fifteen years, whose object is mutual improvement and charity. They have adopted the name of "Young Israel Society," and hold weekly meetings for the present in the Forty-Jourth street synagogue, where new accessions to the member-ship are gladly welcomed.

THE CONSEQUENCE OF A "CORNER."

Suspension of a Large Metal House-An

Overload of Copper.

Messrs. Hoimes & Lissburger, a firm doing business at Nos. 255 and 257 Pearl street, were forced to suspend yesterday in consequence, it is said, of their inability to carry an immense amount of copper which they have recently been accumulat. ing. Nothing is at present known-or, if known, was not communicated to the reporter-concerning the sum involved. Mr. Lissburger, on being interviewed by a HERALD reporter, stated that it was impracticable for him to communicate the details of the misfortunes of the house, but was frank to confess that in the course of recent well planned operations they had become ossessed of nearly all the loose copper in the

possessed of nearly at the loose copper in the United States. He was sure the assets were largely in excess of the liabilities, and the creditors would not suffer at all, except by inconvenience, possibly, of a trifling delay. The stock was solid and as good as gold, and every one interested would be thoroughly satisfied. The firm wanted time.

Mr. Holmes, on being questioned, said he had nothing whatever to add to Mr. Lissburger's statement. They had been taken by surprise. Their assets, he believed, were amply sufficient to secure every claim, and, apart from the wretched discomposure of such a terrible mercantile event as being compelled to suspend, he felt quite happy and confident as to the niterior result.

Both partners declined positively to name their creditors or to attempt to give an approximate idea of their tosses. They were evidently grievously harassed. Swarms of respectable, "solid" looking harassed. Swarms of respectable, "solid" looking men poured into their establishment after the sus-pension was announced, and held interviews of interminable length with the unfortunate princi-

THE FEELING OUTSIDE.

In other prominent metal houses, such as Phelps, Dodge & Co.'s, Naylor & Co.'s and Hendricks Brotners, the feeling was evidently can of sympathy with the nouse in trouble, mingled with a little chuckling at their failure in cornering the market. It was undoubtedly thought that those who had gone out to shear had returned deservedly shorn; but it was "all in the family," and anything in the shape of "hard feelings" was conspicuously absent. On the contrary, the ready purse seems open, and all indications seem to point to the speedy resumption of business by the unfortunate firm.

ANYWHERE, ANYWHERE, OUT OF THE WORLD "

Suicide in the North River-More Human Sorrow Hidden Under the

Early vesterday morning another one of those tragedies was enacted on the river an account of which so often fills a column in the city journals and sets the world wondering as to the unbearable burdens of human life. About a past five yesterday morning a beautiful girl, apparently about eighteen years of age, stepped on board the Hoboken boat at the terry on the New Jersey side. Her form was rounded, long flaxen mair fell over her shoulders and the glow of health was on her cheeks. No one would have surmised that thoughts of death were in that young woman's heart, nor that she was treasuring some unspeakable woe which made life insupportable. Seating herself quietly in the ladies' cabin of the ferryboat Hoboken, she took from her pocket a crumpled piece of note paper—procably a love letter—who knows? and as she read it her bine cyes filled with rears. What a history might be divulged by that little scrap of paper. Finally she folded it up and waiked slowly to the front of the boat, forgetful apparently of all her surroundings, leaving her waterproof wrap behind her on the seat. A gentieman hastened after her intending to remind her of her garment, when just as he bened the cabin door he saw the girl leap upon the guard rail, and before he could reach her or give the alarm, she was overboard, and an instant after had disappeared beneath the water, churned mito loam by the huge paddlewheel of the boat. The steamer was instantly stopped, a search made for the poor girl, but without avail. She had buried her secret for the time being from human eyes, and only hair fell over her shoulders and the glow of health

In the hereafter the angels may Roll the stone from its grave away The sole chance to recognize the unfortunate may be the waterproof cloak left behind, which was taken to the Hoooken station house for identification. It is thought, however, that she will be found to belong to Hoboken or Jersey City; that she was a working girl of the better class, and that some love sorrow or, anas! love shame was the cause of her rash act.

POISON IN THE SWEETS.

What Cheap Candles are Made Of-How Children are Sickened-An Investiga-tion by the Brooklyn Board of Health. It will be remembered that a few years ago coniderable space was devoted in the columns of the HERALD to the subject of adulterated, deleterious and poisonous candies, which were sold in the various confectioneries. It is believed that the discussion had a beneficial effect for a the discussion had a beneficial effect for a time, at all events, in the two cities. From recent developments made to the Brooklyn sanitary authorities it appears that the manufacturers of sweetmeats in that city have fallen into their old bad habits of using poisonous compounds, several children having recently been taken ill suddenly after eating candy. At a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health yesterday the following very important resolution in regard to the matter was introduced by General Jourdan and adopted:—
Whereas frequent complaints have been made by the

Whereas frequent complaints have been made by the press and people that terra also (which is nothing but plaster of Paris or gypsum), glocuse, lampolaca, sulphuric acid, aniline, verdigris, Brunswick green, gambogo, small, ultramarine, oil of turpentine, prussic acid, or of the compounds are largely used in the manufacture of cheap candics; and whereas the indecriminate use of such potentials; and compounds is considered delectrons to health.

theap cannot dring and combounds is commerced and non-potential.

Resolved, That the Sanitary Committee, or such afficient of this Board as they may direct, do theroughly investigate and report to this Board as soon as possible the mode and material used in the manufacture of all descriptions of wares and merchandise made and sold by contactiouers, in order that the children, at least, may be protected from the evil effects of the dangerous compounds sold under the description of candy.

PRINDLE STILL AN ABSENTEE.

The excitement at No. 176 Broadway still continued yesterday. Rumors were rife as to the whereabouts of the defaulting agent, but all was pure speculation as to his abiding place. Some persons savored the idea that Europe would receive the nonor of a visit; others were confident that he was not ten miles from New York. The casmer of the absent insurance agent stated the books would show that instead of having ruined the People's Company, of Philadelphia, Mr. Prindle was their creditor in the sum of \$35,000. Mr. Peok, the agent of the Atlantia and Facine Company. said there were no new developments. Throughout the insurance company's offices there has been a general overhauling of the books of agents and their subordinates, in order to discover whether they have in places of trust any lurking Prindles.

NEW YORK CITY.

The members of the "Old Guard" will leave next week for Long Branch.

The free library and reading room of the Cooper Union will close Monday, August 3, for cleaning and repairs, but will again be open for visitors on Monday, August 17.

Rev. Dr. Mendez, a prominent flebrew of this

city, has recently been elected Corresponding Sec-

retary for America of the London Society of Hebrew Literature, and has accepted the position. The following gentlemen were admitted to mem-bership of the Produce Exchange yesterday:—

William Albert, a lad ten years of age, while within Albert, a fact on years of age, white playing on the roof of premises No. 243 East Twenty-fifth street, fell into the rear yard and was farally injured, and died subsequently at the residence of his parents, No. 443 Second avenue. Coroner Ressler was notified to hold an inquest, Comptroller Green, with the Police Com

ers, opened bids yesterday for the supplying of registry books, &c., for election purposes. Lange, Little & Co. were the lowest bidders, and the con-tract was awarded to that firm at \$1,302. Two hundred and fifty election boxes will be needed and Mr. Hasbrouck is instructed to advertise for roposals. Reports were in circulation yesterday in Wall street that the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Rail-

way Company had gone to protest. This was technically true, as a \$50,000 draft of the road, held by a St. Louis national bank, had not been paid at maturity; but this matter was not only satisfac-torily adjusted, but an arrangement for paying the doating debt at an early day consummated. The new engines lately put in the great fron

teamship City of Peking are said to be the largest ever built in this country or in Europe. Two of the cylinders are of low and two of high pressure, and are, respectively, 88 and 51 inches in diameter, representing 6,000 horse power. Eleven donkey engines are placed in different portions of the Ship, and ample preparations have been made for either fire or leakage.

The work of paying and trame preparation of Broadway, from Thirty-second street to Piftyninth street, came to a stand on the 25th of July as the Comptrolier refused to pay money on the certified warrants. The contractors have accord-ingly discontinued operations and have notified the public that they will not proceed until paid for what has been siready done. The poor laborers are the greatest shferers and utter grievous com-plaints.

The Commissioners of Docks held their regular weekly meeting yesterday. Commissioner Westerveit was in the chair. Repairs to pier No. 23 North River were directed to be made (on account of the Fishmongers' Association), and Smith Turner was directed to do the necessary work. A number of petitions were received and placed on file. The Engineer-in-Chief made a report of the amount of work done during the past week, after which the meeting adjourned.

At the Produce Expenses association of the second of the second

At the Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon the members of the grain trade held a meeting to consider rules 20 and 21. Section 7 of rule 19 re-ceived an addition as follows:-"No charge for ceived an addition as follows:—"No charge for elevating or unloading boats nor any other charges shall be imposed upon said grain by the railroad companies, except as provided by above rates." Mr. Baxier offered an amendment to rule 21 as follows, viz.:—"If from any cause the railroads are unable to deliver the grain, when called upon, within a reasonable time, the seller shall be required to make good the sale on the demand of the buyer." This was reterred to a committee to be hereafter appointed, after which the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN.

Contracts for groceries, flour and other prorisions for the use of the county institutions were warded by the Supervisors yesterday to the owest bidders.

The warrant for \$21,500 for Park maintenance was signed by Mayor Hunter yesterday, and ne will hold the Commissioners responsible for the faithful expenditure of the money. At a convention of Irish civic societies it was

resolved to parade on Sunday next, when the corner stone of St. Teresa's church will be laid. Bishop Laughlin and several priests of the diocese will officiate. There will be a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen held on Wednesday next, when an

effort will be made to piedge the city to payment of \$2,000,000, \$1,000,000 to be appropriated for 1874 and 1875 respectively, toward the completion of the East kiver Bridge. The proprietor of the East New York and Canarie Railroad has invited the police of Brooklyn to visit Rockaway and partake of a chowder at his expense. The Commissioners have given their consent to "the boys in blue" accepting the tempting offer. They will picnic it by platoons.

LONG ISLAND.

Among the curious things that will be on exhibition at the fall exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society is a machine for hatching chickens tarough the warmth furnished by ordinary stable manure. It is said that this method is now being successfully pursued by a Frenchman named Corbett, at Hicksville.

The Board of Directors of the North Shore Rallroad Company, of Long Island, held a meeting yesterday, the President, Dr. W. W. Hail, presiding, the purpose being to authorize the issue of bonds to the amount necessary to secure the prompt construction of the road and for the placing of which, it is understood, negotiations have already been concluded. It is probable that the entire transaction will be consummated today. The bonds are taken by the agent of a foreign house, and on terms which are regarded as highly lavorable to the company.

STATEN ISLAND

Yesterday there were one steamship, four barks and one brig from Southern ports at anchor at the lighterage grounds, off Robbin's reef, discharging cargoes into lighters before being allowed to come up to the city. The Sunday school children of the Rev. Dr. En-

yard's church, at Brighton Heights, Tompkinsyard's control, at Digiton degrees, fompanay-ville, had their annual excursion and picnic yes-terday, going by a special train over the Staten Island Rail'foad to the grove near St. Paul's church, at Tottenville.

The steneb from the neglected gutters of Stapleton and the open brook which runs through Canal

street and empties into the bay adjoining the straten island ferry dock is almost insupportable, and is a constant source of complaint on the part of passengers landing from the ferryboats. Staten Island has now half-hourly communication with New York between the two old lines of ferries whose slips adjoin each other at Whitahall.

The railway ferryboats land at Tompkinsville every bour from New York, and the North Shore boats land at New Brighton every half hour from New York.

NEW JERSEY.

As the steamer Bordentown, owned by the Delmware and Raritan Canal Company, was passing the draw of the New York and Long Branch Rail road Company's bridge at Amboy, N. J., at three road Company's bridge at Amboy, N. J., at three o'clock yesterday morning, with barge Reading Railroad No. 85 in tow, the barge struck an obstruction in the centre of the draw and sunk so rapidly that the crew were barely able to get off in their night clothes. The disaster caused considerable excitement, as it was thought at the time that some were drowned. It is thought the contractors who are erecting the bridge left a pile sticking upright in the draw, or dropped a large stone overboard there. The barge is now lying in the south draw in about twenty-one feet of water.

A JERSEY BRIDGE MANTBAP.

Hudson county is joined to Essex by an old rattle-trap of a bridge, the giving way of which is dreaded by every one obliged to cross it. It was purchased a few years ago from the New Jersey Railroad Company at a cost of \$70,000. Por some time past the united wisdom of the two counties, as represented by their respective Boards of Chosen Precholders, has been concen-Boards of Chosen Freeholders, has been concentrated on the bridge, the problem being, "What shall we do with it—build a new one or repair the present Superahmusted one?" To do the former would eat up \$50,000 or \$70,000; to do the latter about \$10,000. It is agreed by all the wise men that something ought to be done and that without delay, but exactly what is the rock upon which the county Solons spitt. Those of Hudson are for a new bridge, those of Easex for repairing the present one. Meanwhile the man, beast and property trap remains in all its dangerous conditions, a constant terror to the timid. At the last meeting of the joint committee the matter was freely discussed, but, as usual, no decision was arrived at and the subject went over still the next

MURDER IN VIRGINIA.

A Citizen Shot and the Body Anchored in a Creek.

CONFESSION OF AN ACCOMPLICE.

Details of the Discovery-Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

URBANA, Middlesex County, Va., July 29, 1874.

This community, ordinarily one of the quietess in the State, being from its isolated position far removed from exciting influences, is at this moment deeply agitated by the discovery of a murder which was committed for \$2, and which for cold blooded, atrocity and flendish crueity has no parallel in recent history.

DETAILS OF THE CHIME.

A respectable white man, by the name of Ross, who lived near Parrott's Creek, in this county, on Sunday, July 19, visited a neighbor about a mile off to breakfast, after which, as the family desired to to breaknast, after which, as the minity desired to attend Sunday school, Rose left to return to his honse on the creek. In passing down a path through an open field, on one side of which were thick bushes and undergrowth, and about haif way to the creek, he was shot through the beart with nine buckshot from a gun in the nands of parties conceases in the bushes. As he was an unmarried man, and lived entirely by himself in a small hore will on piles driven down in the creek some distant from the shore, his absence, between the time of his terrible murder and the discovery of the seat body, was not remarked. Tuesday afternoon, following the married was no man comment in the great from delivery was no comments in the great from delivery der, two men coming in the creek from fishing saw just on the surface of the water a human foot. They attempted to pull the body up by the foot, but found that it was fistened to the bottom of the river. They then stuck an oar down in the mud and made the foot fast to it, that they might easily find the body when they returned. They came ashore and informed two men, Rurus Fisher and James Wallace, of THE DISCOVERY OF THE DEAD BODY,

But these men, instead of offering their assistance in getting up the body, said or did nothing in the matter. The next day being Court day, the parties who had found the body in the river went to Court and reported the fact. Immediately upon receiving the information, and hearing that Ross was missing, Mr. Robert H. McKan, a iriend and conddant of Ross, sent for Mr. Scott, a magistrate, and they, with the assistance of several other men, proceeded to the creek, and, securing a boat, went out to the dead body. After some difficulty they succeeded in getting it to the surface of the water. succeeded in getting it to the surface of the water. They towed the body in the creek and piaced it in the house which Ross occupied, stationing two men to guard it until a coroner's inquest sould be held. The intention to destroy the body was clearly shown by the horrible and prutal precautions evident upon its recovery. The murderers (for several size proven to be implicated), in order to cover up all trace of the body and clew to their orime, determined to bury it in the river, so that the orabe and fish might destroy it. An inquest was had as speedily as possible, and one of the party who assisted in bringing the body in the river off the mouth of the creek,

ANCHORD WITH AN OLD FLOUDE CASTING and other pieces of fron field around the neck, and a rock weigning twenty-live or thirty pounds wrapped and tied up in a piece of new cotion cloth, iastened to one look. The hands were tied together with a pair of suspenders and a mixed flange shirt. A pair of paints were tied to the fron around the neck. The articles of ciothing found on the body were easily identified as those worn by Ross on the menting of the murder.

As the body had been at the bottom of the river from Sunday night until the Wednesday evening following, it was in a state of great putrefaction; besides, the crabs had been feeding on it, having caten out the eyes, mouth and nose. The abdomen had been cut open, so that the intestines protruded.

A POST-MORTEM ELAMINATION

domen had been cut open, so that the intestines protruded.

A rost-morrem examination was held by Dr. W. K. Gatewood, who testified that he viewed the body after it was taken from the water and found nine buckshot wounds, from a shotgun, immodiately over the region of the heart, and one through the left shoulder; these wounds were sufficient to produce death; besides, there were two inclisions—one on either side of the abdomen—about six inches long; he could not have lived more than a few moments after receiving these wounds.

Great excitement prevailed throughout the entire community as soon as the murder was discovered. The citizens collected from far and near, expressing their indignation at the committation so dissardly a crime in their midst, and with the full determination to bring the murderers to justice. A coroner's jury of twelve men were empanalled and a great many witnesses summoned. The critical cannot be implicates several white men and a family of negroes named Robinson, consisting of three women and a voung negro man about twenty years of age. Much difficulty was experienced on the part of the autorney for the Commonwealth to arrive at the truth. But family, strey being submitted for several days to a rigid cross-examination conducted by the Commonwealth's attorney for Middlesex county, assisted by Mr. Robert Mon-

arrive at the truth. But finally, after being submitted for several days to a rigid cross-examination conducted by the Commonwealth's attorney for Middlesex county, assisted by Mr. Robert Montague and Brown Evans, the negro Ben Robinson revealed

THE SECERT OF THIS AWPUL CRIME. He said:—"I made a statement yesterday which I know was entirely wrong. Now II will tell you all about it. I met Mr. Rutus Fisher Sunday morning, July 19, at the red gate at the turn of the road. Mr. Fisher said, "We have put Ross out of the way, and we want you to help us to-night." After a full understanding with Mr. Fisher I agreed to help him to make way with the body. I went back home, passing directly by where Mr. Ross' body was lying concealed in the bushes. When I got to where I knew the body was I pulled my hat down on the side of my face to prevent me from seeing it. The body was only a lew steps from the path, and was covered with bushes. I met Mr. Fisher and Mr. James Wallace at the red gate at twelve o'clock Sunday night, Jaly 19, according to my agreement with Mr. Fisher in the morning. Went from the gate to where the dead body of Mr. Ross was. I pulled the body out of the bushes and tied his hands together with his (Ross') suspenders. I tied his feet together with his (Ross') suspenders. I tied his feet together with his (Ross') suspenders. Short distance ahend of us. In carrying him through the woods one shirt sleeve was torn of. We went all the way through the woods to the landing. When we got to the creek with the body we tied a rope around the neck, put him in the water and towed him out in the river to nice feet deep water. When we got to the creek with the body we tied a rope around the neck, put him in the water and towed him out in the river to nice feet deep water. When we got to the creek with the body we tied a rope around the neck, put him in the water and towed him out in the river to nice feet deep water. When we got to the creek with the body we tied a rope around the neck, put him in the water fastened the

Mr. Pisher, with a knile, cut Mr. Ross open in two places.

MR. FISHER GAVE ME TWO DOLLARS and some clothes, and soons a peck of cakes, and told me I must get out of the way and conceat myself. Made me promise if I was caught that t would not swear this deed on him. I went down in the woods and carried the clothes and cakes and a five-shooter, which he gave me also, determined to stay in the woods; but after being there some time I thought that Mr. Fisher only wanted me to run off, so that they might lay the killing of Mr. Ross on me. So I concluded to come back here and tell you the whole truth about the matter." Nearly all of this testimony was corroborated by the two sisters of Ben Robinson and by finding the ciothes and cakes as he had described them.

finding the cicines and cakes as he had described them.

After hearing considerable more circumstantial evidence, nearly all of which was conclusive as to the goilt of Ruins R. Fisher and James P. Wallace, the jury rendered

A VERDICT
that "the said John W. Ross came to his death on Sunday, July 19, 1874, between the hours of seven and ten o'clock A. M., by reason of certain gunshot wounds which ensered the body of deceased in the region of the heart, and that the said wounds were inflicted from a gun discharged by Ruins R. Fisher."

Pisher and Wallace have been arrested and put in jail.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Waiting for the Verdict.

Mayor Havemeyer is waiting for the verdict. Yesterday he received a large number of callers, among whom were Comptroller Green, Simon Stern, ex-Commissioner Gardner and others, and it was reported that he consulted all these astate and will politicians as to the probable decision of the Governor. In conversation with a HERALD reporter the Mayor said, a day or two ago, "that is porter the Mayor said, a day or two ago, "that is would not take him long to make up his mind about these charges" if he were Governor, and from other expressions of His Honor there is no doubt that he firmly believes in his viniduation and acquittal by the Governor. In this considers expectation the Mayor is strengthened and fortified by the opinions of his friends, who, of course, assure him that Governor Dix will acquit him, "chough the heavens fail." When called upon by the reporters the Mayor assured them that he had socotived no communication whatever from the

COUNTINUED OF MINTE PAGE!